A. F. OBIE.

MOCCASIN.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 8, 1921.

1,389,376. **Patented Aug. 30, 1921.**

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

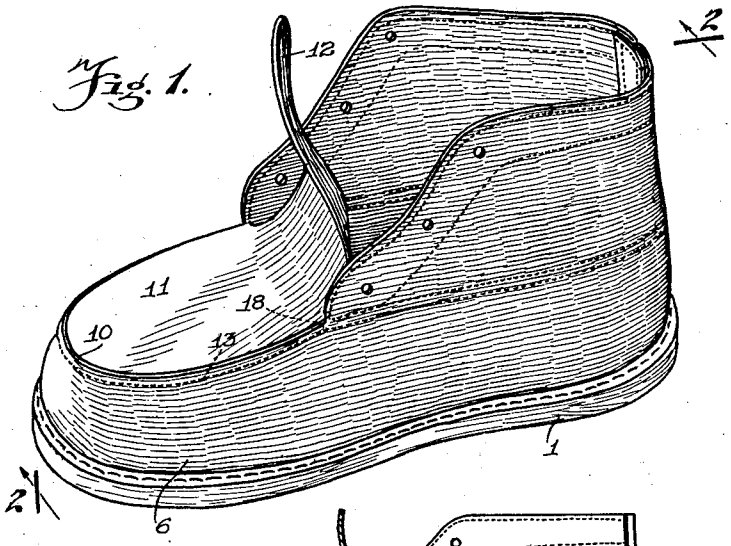


Fig. 2.

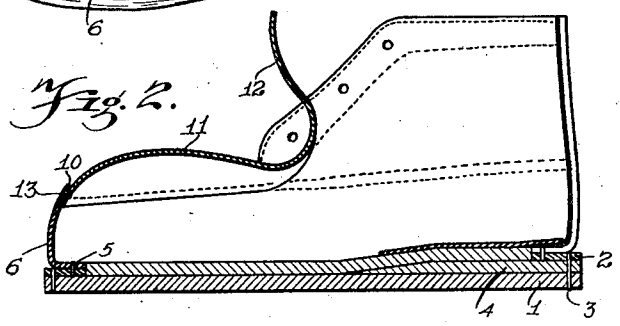
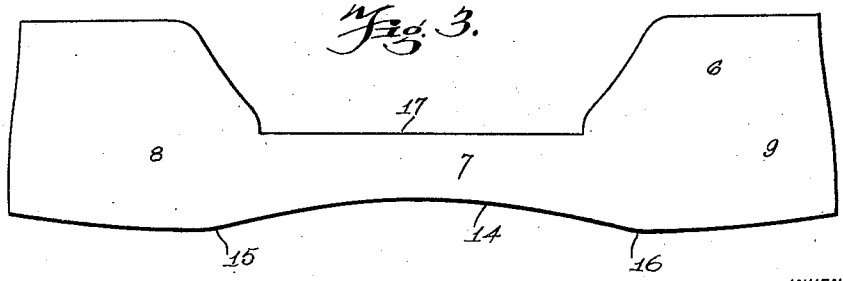


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4.

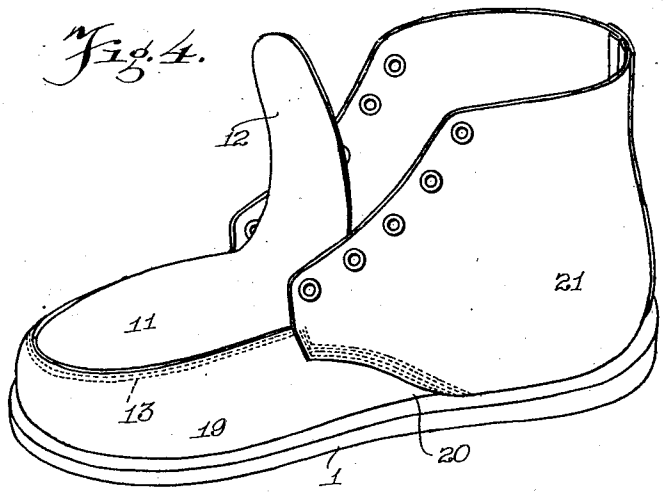


Fig. 5.

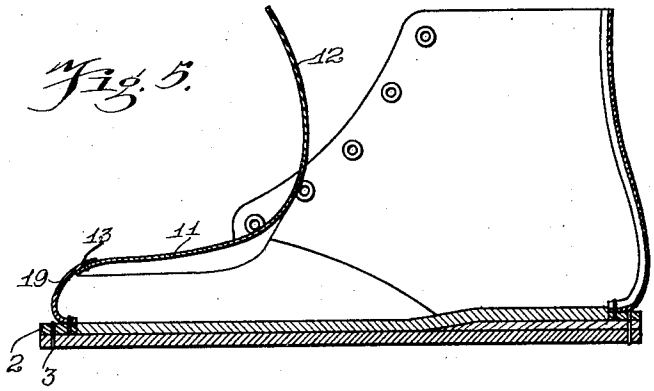
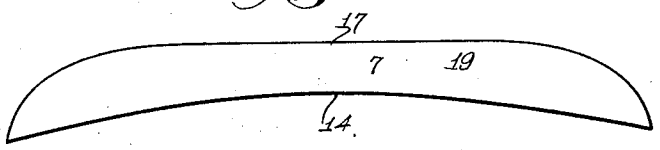


Fig. 6.



WITNESSES

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MOCCASIN.

1,389,376. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 30, 1921.

Application filed February 8, 1921. Serial No. 443,407.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED F. OBIE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Lisbon, in the county of Androscoggin and State of Maine, have invented a new and Improved Moccasin, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to foot wear and particularly to an improved moccasin and has for an object to provide a construction which will be strong and also neat in appearance while obviating the usual puckered appearance found adjacent the front of a device of this kind.

Another object of the invention is to provide a moccasin in which the vamp is so formed that the front upper edge thereof may be stitched readily without the use of pincers and without puckering.

An additional object is to provide a construction of a moccasin wherein the vamp may be formed to extend nearly around the front part of the moccasin or entirely thereover including the uppers.

In the accompanying drawings—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a moccasin disclosing one embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section through the structure shown in Fig. 1, the same being taken approximately on line 2—2 of Fig. 1 though on a slightly reduced scale.

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the blank of the vamp used in forming the moccasin disclosed in Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view similar to Fig. 1 but disclosing a modified form of moccasin.

Fig. 5 is a longitudinal vertical section through the moccasin shown in Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 is a plan view of the vamp shown in Fig. 4.

Referring to the accompanying drawings by numeral, 1 indicates the sole of the moccasin which is connected to the welt 2 by a suitable line of stitching 3, which stitching also passes through the heel reinforcement 4. The welt 2 is secured by a line of stitching 5 to the vamp 6 substantially in the usual manner. The vamp 6 is shown as illustrated in Fig. 3 and is provided with a reduced neck or section 7 which forms the toe or front as shown in Fig. 1 while the enlargements 8 and 9 form the rear part of the vamp and what may be termed the uppers, said vamp and uppers being all in one piece.

In moccasins heretofore usually the vamp is puckered and turned over at point 10 and, consequently, presents an uneven and rather undesirable appearance. This is necessary when the vamp extends a considerable distance upwardly and toward the rear. By providing the construction shown in Fig. 3 the extension 11 of the tongue 12 may be readily stitched by one or more lines of stitching 13 to the upper part of the vamp without the use of pincers or other holding means except the hands of the operator.

As indicated in Fig. 3 the central bottom edge 14 of the vamp 3 is curved on an arc to approximate points 15 and 16 where it is curved in a reverse direction to accommodate the thickness of the heel reinforcement 4. By providing the curved section 14 the same may be properly connected with the welt 2 while the upper edge 17 will form an incline as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 2 so that the front of the vamp at point 10 will be of one height and then gradually become greater in height to point 18 and from said point to the rear of the shoe may be in a straight line or a gradually upwardly inclined line.

The construction of the central section 7 as illustrated in Fig. 3 is very important as it permits the parts to be stitched together as shown in Fig. 1 without skiving the vamp and without puckering of the upper edge of the vamp when the line of stitching 13 is placed in position. After the vamp has been properly connected with the tongue 12 and its welt 2, it may be placed on a last by merely turning out the welt until the last is in proper place, after which, the sole 1 is stitched in place by the line of stitching 13. The sole is then finished in any desired manner and the moccasin is completed.

In Figs. 4 to 6 inclusive will be seen a modified construction from that illustrated in Figs. 1 to 3. In this form of the invention the vamp 19 extends back to near the front part of the heel, namely, to point 20 so that the uppers 21 may be connected therewith as indicated in Fig. 2. However, the same principle as shown in Figs. 1 to 3 is retained, namely, the vamp is provided with the curved lower line 14, a restricted section 7, and an upper line 17 which co-acts with the line 14 for producing the desired shape. Enlarged ends 8 and 9 shown in Fig. 3, however, are not present as the uppers 21 are substituted therefor. This construction pro-

duces what is known as a blucher type of moccasin with the properly formed vamp which is not puckered at the front though giving the desired rounded effect.

What I claim is:—

For use in a moccasin of the character described a vamp blank provided with a restricted central section and a pair of enlarged end sections, said vamp being formed with an arc-shaped lower edge extending from one enlarged end section to the other, said edge merging into a reverse curve extending to the respective ends of the vamp while the upper edge of the vamp is cut down centrally for forming the restricted section and formed so that the said upper edge will be straight when the vamp is spread out.

ALFRED F. OBIE.